

FAMINE SOLDIERS ON THE MOHAWK DRIVE TO OPEN REVOLT BY SUFFERING.

Men of the "President's Own" Packed Aboard the Transport and Brought to Montauk with Scarcely Any Food on the Long Voyage from Santiago.

broke down, and it was perhaps that fact more than any other that to-day places him among the list of America's dead heroes. It was to Montana that Tiffany was sent to rosin his health. His doctor ordered him to leave behind his fine clothes, his comforts, his supposed necessities; he was told to get as close to nature as the young Tiffany became a cowboy on a cattle ranch.

It was a hard life, but it restored William Tiffany to health and taught him to ride as they ride in the West. When the purpose to form a regiment first became known applications poured in from the rich young men of New York from the great universities and from most of the large cities. Tiffany was one of the first to send in his name.

These young men did not seek rank or fame. All they asked for was the privilege of donning the uniform of a private soldier in order that they might fight for the United States. Men with millionaire fathers, and others with large incomes in their own right gave up lives of pleasure and comfort in order to suffer hardship, hunger and incessant work, with death as the probable reward.

Promoted for Gallantry.

When Troop K was roughed into shape, William Tiffany was made sergeant of the company. Just before he started for the front, his engagement to Miss Maud Livingston was announced. When the cold rapid fire guns were given to the regiment, William Tiffany was in charge of one of the weapons. One of the best pictures ever taken of him shows him kneeling and sighting the gun.

When the army was ordered to Cuba and the celebrated charge of the Rough Riders at San Juan was made, William Tiffany was in the front. Because of his gallantry in action he was recommended after the fight to a lieutenant. This was done.

He escaped injury from bullets and shell, but the deadly Cuban fever struck him down. His brother went to Cuba to bring him home, and everything that science and money could do was done to save him, but the fever was too strong for cure.

William Tiffany was a boyish-looking young fellow, and until he entered the army appeared to be inordinately fond of drink. He comes, however, of fighting stock, for his great uncle was Admiral Oliver Hazard Perry, the hero of Lake Erie. He was also a nephew of the late Mrs. August Belmont. He was a member of the Knickerbocker Club.

FAMISHED MEN REVOLTED.

Continued from First Page.

denies is proved by Dr. Terry's report. The improper food provided for the sick, the lack of decent drinking water and the absence of tools for cleaning the fifth camp are features of the report that denote the part of responsible Federal authorities can explain away.

The statement of General Terry to the effect that two hundred sick men of the Eighth Regiment are without the proper hospital facilities is causing the most apprehension.

The authorities are at a loss to account for the deplorable conditions described in the report, which declares that there are nearly 400 of the men in the regiment ill, that there is no room in the hospital for 200 of them, that there is a lack of proper medicine and that the conditions are not conducive to the treatment needed.

A large supply of medicine was sent to the camp this morning by express from the city at the direction of the Government. It was requested by General Terry.

The fear of the effect which the publication of General Terry's report would have on a public already enraged by the receipt of private letters complaining of camp conditions, has prevented the publication. The military authorities of the State also believe that it would be bad policy to publish a document condemning the men who will have to be shipped to the front to move the troops from the infected localities.

SICK AND DEAD AT JACKSONVILLE.

Sixteen Hundred and Fifty Invalids, and Six Hundred Cases of Typhoid Fever.

Jacksonville, Fla., Aug. 25.—Conditions at Camp Cuba Libre have been far from what they should have been, but an eleventh hour effort is now being made to remedy them. There was a bad delay on the part of the Government in providing tents and clothing. Then, camps were pitched on low, unhealthy ground. These have been removed to the hill lands along the St. Johns River.

The Second Illinois, First North Carolina and Second New Jersey remain in their old quarters, but their camp is well ditched and supplied with good water. Chloride of lime is used in the streets, the tents have raised board floors, and four or five inches of sawdust cover the roadways.

Twenty trained nurses have arrived, and fifty have been advertised for. Pavilion hospitals are to be built. But the question arises, why was not all this done before the men were looking the stable after the horse has fled.

There are at present in the First Division hospital 170 patients; in the Second Division hospital, 48 patients; and in the Third Division hospital, 147 patients, or a total of 365. About six hundred of these are typhoid fever cases. The death rate for the past two weeks has averaged three to four a day. At present there are 23,000 soldiers in the military hospital, while the number of typhoid fever cases is about 500 sick in quarters. Seventy per cent of the enlisted men wish to be mustered out.

NO DELICACIES FOR SICK HEROES.

Through Ignorance, Money Available Has Not Been Put to the Use Intended.

Washington, Aug. 25.—Acting Secretary Melhousen, of the War Department, to-day sent an order by wire to every military hospital in the country, calling attention of the surgeons in charge to the order of August 19, which allowed the expenditure of 50 cents per day per man for the purchase of delicacies for the sick soldiers. He directed that this amount and as much more as was necessary for the comfort of the sick be expended in making the troops comfortable and in getting for them such things as might be necessary in the matter of food.

Mr. Melhousen did this when he received

information from the hospital at Fort Myer that not a cent of this fund had been expended. It is probable many surgeons in charge of hospitals are ignorant of the existence of the fund, and it is understood at the department that there are other points where it has not been observed.

It is computed that a fund of \$3,000 might have been available, and, in fact, is now available for the soldiers in the hospital at Fort Myer alone, and as much in proportion for other camps.

The opinion expressed at the department to-day was that many surgeons have been very derelict in their duty.

TWO HUNDRED ILL AT CAMP MEADE.

Camp Alger Sends Its Sick-ness Even Into the Healthy Pennsylvania Hills.

Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa., Aug. 25.—The condition of the 9,200 soldiers in this camp is fairly satisfactory. Still, there are 200 patients in the corps hospital suffering from diseases contracted at Camp Alger. Of that number few are considered serious, and the majority of cases has indicated a marked improvement since the camp was opened.

Major-General Graham to-day announced that the Eighteenth and Sixteenth Pennsylvania regiments would be consolidated. The Eighteenth is pleasantly located north-east of Middletown, but a long distance has to be traveled to secure good drinking water. Two artesian wells are being sunk to correct this.

Colonel Norman Smith, the commander of the regiment, who was prostrated by the heat yesterday, is convalescing.

AWFUL DEATH RATE AT CAMP ALGER.

Of the 20,000 Soldiers There 250 Fell Victims of the Fever Pest.

Washington, Aug. 25.—Camp Alger, fourteen miles from Washington, is being rapidly abandoned, on orders issued about ten days ago, the first division alone remaining there. This camp was not selected by consultation with the Medical Department.

The principal cause for the abandonment of the camp was the epidemic of typhoid and malarial fever. There has been great distress at Camp Alger on account of the lack of water and bad sanitary conditions. It has been charged that at times the men could not get fresh water enough to drink, much less to bathe in.

After a vain attempt to maintain the camp, the complaints of the soldiers became so constant and grievous that the command was scattered among new camps at the surrounding Camps, Manassas and Middletown.

Of 80,000 troops there at one time, there now remain only one division. A special commission was appointed at the suggestion of Surgeon-General Sternberg, to determine the cause of reported great sickness in this and other camps.

It was stated to-night that the records show that there were about 250 deaths to 20,000 soldiers in about three months, and that this does not demonstrate that an epidemic existed. The percentage of deaths in a population of a thousand is about eight. The ordinary percentage at the present time for 20,000 men is about one. The commission does not think 250 a very large percentage out of 20,000, considering the lack of water. The Commission's report will endeavor to show to what degree unsanitary conditions at the camp contributed to make the number 250.

The Sixth Pennsylvania Division are being furloughed as rapidly as they desire.

STARVING MEN AT MONTAUK POINT.

Needless Suffering of Brave Men, Says a Philadelphia Press Correspondent.

The Philadelphia Press published a letter yesterday from its Montauk correspondent, from which the following extracts are taken:

"New York, Aug. 24.—If there were any way by which public indignation could be expressed, the strength and character of it would make it clear that other reports than those which have been printed in the newspapers respecting the condition of the soldiers who came from Santiago to Camp Wikoff have reached the ears of thousands who are saying the bitterest, severest and most passionate things, reflecting upon the mismanagement and incompetency which, in some measure at least, explain these conditions.

"As though it were a crying national disgrace that human beings, to say nothing of brave soldiers, have been subjected to suffer as so many of the Santiago army have suffered, not inevitable, but needless suffering.

"Physicians who have gone to the camp in search of soldiers who used to be family patients of their noble women who act in sympathy with the association with the Cross Society, and citizens of New York whose summer homes are at the east end and Long Island, and who have had opportunity both to observe and to aid the soldiers, are telling to their friends tales of suffering of humanity none the less cruel because it is not intended to reach the suffering and which must speedily be changed to good report or there will be a riot of city and country.

"It should be borne in mind that the soldiers themselves do not complain; some of them are past power of mental suffering; some of them have reached that condition of portentious lassitude and indifference which is only a step from unconsciousness and death. Many of them appear to be in fairly good health, and yet they talk like persons who are in dreams. They seem not to know what they say. Their condition is almost that of a hypnotic person.

"The physicians have been permitted to go into camp agree in the opinion that a majority of these men are suffering from typhoid fever, and that there is no bread and meat in the camp, but that some of it is of such quality that weakened and diseased soldiers cannot look upon it without disgust, and their stomachs refuse to receive it.

"If made a veteran physician of this city so angry that he almost forgot himself, and spoke in passion to some of those in authority of the camp, to learn that commissaries were not permitted to grant

requestion for new and healthful rations simply because the old rations had not been exhausted. When the physician examined some of these old rations he saw that they never would be exhausted until corruption had finished the work, which it had already begun.

"It seemed to this man as though that a nation which treated with mercy and civility a fallen foe should, through its subordinate officers, compel as brave soldiers as ever lived either to eat mouldy hardtack and tainted bacon or else to go without eating.

"One visitor at the camp was approached diffidently by a soldier who, it was afterward learned, had been one of the bravest on San Juan Hill, who offered to sell his visitor one of two mementoes of Santiago. And when curiosity overcame courtesy so that the visitor was impelled to ask why the soldier had become so diffident, the reply was that he was anxious to get a little money because he wanted to buy something that he could eat.

"It would be too harrowing to go into details. Some of the stories of Spanish dungeons are no more sickening than some of the experiences of these soldiers. A physician who was at the wharf when the transport Mobile reached Montauk, and who saw the soldiers disembark, said that not a person within his view who looked at those emaciated, weak, dazed and yet uncomplaining soldiers, could keep back the tears of sympathy which welled up in his eyes."

ports a similar improvement in conditions. The only train brought up 850 gallons of milk, and every morning train hereafter will bring 2,000 gallons. Milk is what has been most needed. It was impossible to get it until the Secretary came. He found the way in short order.

The Secretary breakfasted at 7:30 in President Baldwin's private car, in which he sat.

"I had intended to sleep in General Wheeler's camp," he said, but Mr. Baldwin insisted that I occupy his car last night and I accepted."

Mr. Alger will probably spend to-night under canvas.

INSPECTED THE HOSPITALS.

After breakfast the War Minister was driven to General Wheeler's headquarters, where he received the active light fighting commander as a carriage companion. Immediately, with the modest attendance of two mounted orderlies, they drove to the general hospital. General Alger desired to continue his inspection and began at Ward 2, where he left yesterday. Colonel Forwood at once came forward to explain the error by which the Secretary had been informed that there was only 700 men in the hospital instead of 1,700. It was due, he said, to the circumstance that only one hospital total was reported instead of the grand total. The Secretary received this explanation in grave silence and proceeded in his tour of the wards.

"I find everything satisfactory, all conditions considered," he said when leaving the hospital.

"We are obliged to make allowances, of course. It is like moving into a new house. There is much confusion at first. We have not yet had time to get everything done. What is lacking must and will be supplied."

General Wheeler is delighted with General Alger's prompt destruction of official tape and the open permission to order direct articles needed. The permission to buy supplies direct will help him immensely, he said. "It removes most of our difficulties."

Secretary Alger gently rebuked Colonel Clark of the Second Massachusetts Regiment, for his action in granting his men only ten days furlough instead of thirty days leave of absence ordered by the department. It is the general purpose, as he said yesterday, to furlough the men in the front, so they need not return here, but may assemble at their own armories at some time in the near future to be mustered out.

The Secretary also made an announcement which will be welcomed by many of the regiments. It affects the men who volunteered when war was declared, and who joined the regular regiments in preference to the State troops.

FEVER PLAGUE AT CAMP THOMAS.

Reports Show That More Than 2,200 Men Are on the Hospital Rolls.

The special correspondent of the New York Times, at Camp Thomas, sent the following report, which was printed yesterday:

"Chattanooga, Aug. 24.—In view of the many sensational reports sent out regarding the sick at Camp Thomas, General Breckinridge, commanding, has ordered an official report to be made to him of the number in each regiment. The following report has been made of the number of sick in the hospitals in each regiment and the number of deaths since August 1:

Regiment	Sick	Deaths
First Minnesota	250	4
Fifth Pennsylvania	110	4
Seventh Massachusetts	110	4
Twelfth New York	140	4
Twenty-third Kansas	135	4
Ninth Pennsylvania	140	4
Fourteenth New York	49	4
First New Hampshire	130	4
First Missouri	67	4
Second Nebraska	260	4
Second Wisconsin	135	4
Third Tennessee	135	4
First New York	154	4
Second Kentucky	114	4
Second Arkansas	155	4
First Illinois	196	4
Fifth Iowa	196	4
First Mississippi	154	4
Sixth United States	224	4

Total 2,204 92

"The fact of this record there is no longer any doubt possible as to the conditions at Camp Thomas. With more than 2,000 men sick in hospital, the extent of the general suffering can be imagined readily from the fact that many who are as sick as those in hospital cannot be accommodated in the box or land room, and are confined simply to their own quarters, do not appear in the returns.

"The awful state of things in the Eighth New York is shown in the fact that it has 380 men in the hospital rolls—more than any other regiment in camp. That something is wrong with the Eighth is shown by these figures make it regarded as certain."

The Sixth Pennsylvania Division are being furloughed as rapidly as they desire.

ANOTHER LIFE LOST BY NEGLECT.

Regiments at Thoroughfare Want to Get Away from Camp Horrors at Once.

Washington, Aug. 25.—A special to the Star from Thoroughfare, Va., says the greatest delight is evinced by the Sixth Pennsylvania Regiment over the official announcement that they are to be mustered out. The other regiments at Thoroughfare are fully as anxious for their service to end and petitions are in circulation everywhere.

Private George Mayes, who was pronounced cured of measles, and on the same day returned to the hospital in an unconscious condition, died to-day of spinal meningitis. It is said that when he was reported cured of the measles all his clothes were burned to destroy germs, and when sent out of hospital he was provided with a rubber poncho as his entire covering.

GEN. ALGER CUTS OFF RED TAPE.

He Tells Surgeons at Montauk Camp to Order Their Own Supplies in Future.

Camp Wikoff, Montauk point, L. I., Aug. 25.—Secretary Alger has used the machete of official good sense upon the red tape which has hitherto tied the hands of such officers of the hospital staff as are possessed of intelligence and energy commensurate with the positions they occupy. As a result great changes for the better are visible in the hospitals to-day. Dr. Brown, the civilian surgeon, whose ability and tireless energy have accomplished most of the tremendous work which has been done, wears a major's shoulder straps to-day for the first time, though his appointment, reward of his excellent work, was gazetted several days ago.

"The Secretary has worked wonders in the short time he has been here," said Dr. Brown. "He saw at once what was needed, and one order adjusted everything. He has ordered simply permits us to go into the open market and buy whatever is needed, no matter what it is. We can telegraph for any supplies necessary and can employ the necessary help. That puts us in a position to meet emergencies as they arise. The commissaries will be able to get everything heart, surgeon and patients alike. To-day we have plenty of transportation, plenty of food, and plenty of carpenters. We have ice and milk and mineral water in sufficient quantities. As a consequence, floors are going down and new hospital tents are going up rapidly. We are in better shape than we have been at any time since the transports began to arrive."

In the detention hospital Dr. Cronin re-

question for new and healthful rations simply because the old rations had not been exhausted. When the physician examined some of these old rations he saw that they never would be exhausted until corruption had finished the work, which it had already begun.

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MOBILE'S STEWARD BLAMES HIS CAPTAIN FOR FAMINE PRICES.

PIE \$3 TO \$5

BISCUITS 10¢ EACH

COFFEE 25¢ A CUP

SANDWICH 45 CENTS

Hughes Says the Transport's Commander Did a Big Liquor Trade.

MEAL CHARGES BY ORDERS

Skipper, He Declares, Told the Rate of Cabin Board, and Denounced Him for It.

Steward Hughes's Denial.

He Says He Did Not Starve Mobile's Soldiers.

Steward Hughes's Denial.

To the Editor of the Journal:

I noticed in your columns charges against me which are totally false.

The man who brings these charges against me I call a mean, contemptible scoundrel. In the first place, he says his men were fed on meat and hard tack, tainted meat and beans. I am glad to say that I have a sample of the hard tack, meat and beans on which the men were fed, given to me just before they went on shore. I was around the men's quarters occasionally, and never heard one of them complain of their rations.

For the sick ten gallons of beef tea was served out daily, and as much bread as the baker could make, working night and day since we left Santiago.

There being only two cooks in the saloon galley no more could have been done for the sick soldiers without totally neglecting the healthy and sick in the cabin—numbering over ninety. The baker is now laid overboard.

As for the charges of overwork, and my whole staff threatened several times to refuse duty through the way they were worried with the soldiers getting passes from the captain and officers to pass the guard into the cabin quarters for something to eat.

I appeal to the officers, from General Ludlow down, to know if I received or put a charge on provisions of any kind. If Captain Hicks, whose name is mentioned, paid me for biscuits it is absolutely beyond my memory, and I will gladly return whatever he gave me. If he will write and explain how he came to give me the money, I will give him a cup of coffee and sandwiches and \$5 to \$5 for plus in a charge I will have thoroughly investigated. I see there has nothing been said about the enormous charges for liquors to Captain Layland's credit.

H. HUGHES, Chief Steward.

H. Hughes, the steward of the ill-favored transport Mobile, with his entire staff with one exception, was discharged last night when the ship reached the dock in the Erie Basin, Brooklyn. The Mobile is the ship which landed the sick soldiers at Montauk. The Mobile is the ship which landed the sick soldiers at Montauk. The Mobile is the ship which landed the sick soldiers at Montauk.

After the ship left Santiago Hughes says he received no orders contrary to what he had when he first left Charleston, that is that he should charge the officers who ate in the cabin \$1 a day. This was to be charged on against each man, to be paid at the end of the trip. He said that seven officers at his table, and told each that he would charge them \$1 a day. They made no objection to this.

The first day out he charged the captain sent him instructions to charge five cents for each biscuit served to officers or men on board. This was also to be charged to be paid at the end of the journey.

Both officers and men bought his biscuits, and he had them made by the ship's baker. When the ship was about a day out of Fort Pond Bay, Montauk, Hughes says one of the captains, Captain Layland, came down into the steward's room and in a voice that could be heard all over the ship proclaimed that none of the sick soldiers were to be charged for anything on shipboard.

"He denounced me in a loud voice," said Hughes, and all I had done was to follow out his original instructions, that was to charge saloon diners \$1 a day and 5 cents each for biscuits.

As to the Soldiers.

"Why, I could not charge anything for these things any way, if I wanted to. The troops had their own coffee, and rarely asked me for any. When they did come to me for anything they had to have an order from some of their commanding officers asking me to give them what they called for. I accordingly wrote out an order for whatever the article was on the cook or baker, and the men themselves took the order and went and got it. If there was any money paid by the soldiers for these favors they paid the men under me, and there are none of my boys whom I would order to take any more money, and I cannot be held responsible for the acts

He Says He Did Not Starve Mobile's Soldiers.

Steward Hughes, accused of charging famine prices for food on the scandalous transport, denies it, and accuses the captain in turn of doing a big business in liquors on the vessel.

"You know you are a liar!" shouted Hughes.

"I can prove what I say," retorted Miller, but he retreated as Hughes made a dash for him. He fled down the passageway from the chief steward's room, and as he was dressed in street clothes he disappeared down the steps at the side of the ship to the dock.

"When the Government took possession of this ship," said Hughes, "all the food supplies were turned over with her. I don't know for sure whether the wines were or not, but I should think they would be if the foodstuffs were. On any other ship but I would work on the chief steward had charge of the liquors. I supposed that this would be the case on this boat, and went to take stock of them, but the captain told me he would take charge of the wines. He put them all in the second steward's room, and this young Miller sold them to the crew and the soldiers on the way from Santiago. I should judge that at least \$2,500 or \$3,000 went over the bar. That all went to the captain."

Gave Sick Men Brady.

"As I say, I don't know whether he had the right to sell the liquors or not. Now, what Miller referred to when he said I got part of the wines is this. After the captain had gathered up all the liquors that were found in various parts of the ship and put them in charge of the second steward I discovered a few bottles of brandy and some stout. I kept some of it for my own use, and as I felt friendly then to Miller I gave him the balance to sell on his own account. If he wished, I don't know what he did with his, but I never sold a bit of mine. Why, I gave away brandy to the sick soldiers in the morning, and tried to rob them on things from the kitchen."

Hughes says that he has worked as chief steward of the Mobile for the last five years and this is the first time any charges ever have been made against him. He is about thirty-five years old, with reddish brown hair, light, weak blue eyes and a long, straggling mustache. His first experience with the Mobile began when he was a boy, and he was captain Layland, after the ship had been bought by the Government. About the middle of July, he says, the vessel took on 1,200 men and 1,400 soldiers at Charleston, S. C., for Porto Rico. The troops were in command of Colonel Willis J. Hurling.

On the trip, Hughes says, he was instructed to charge the officers who ate in the dining room \$1 a day for their meals. On the trip to Porto Rico he says he took \$375 from the officers and turned the money over to Captain Layland.

Prices Fixed by Layland.

After landing the troops at Ponce, the Mobile went over to Santiago, loaded with the troops for Montauk, and started North. After the ship left Santiago Hughes says he received no orders contrary to what he had when he first left Charleston, that is that he should charge the officers who ate in the cabin \$1 a day. This was to be charged on against each man, to be paid at the end of the trip. He said that seven officers at his table, and told each that he would charge them \$1 a day. They made no objection to this.

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